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DEATH UNDER WHEELS

We realize that the life of man is limited and as old age approaches, death seems natural and does not come with such a shock as when a child or young person is suddenly called.

Last Monday evening, as Ruth Newton, the nine-year-old daughter of Mrs. Rena Newton, with several smaller children were driving the family cow up from the pasture to be milked, Ruth was run over by a freight car and killed. The freight train on the Katy had been cut in two and the cars were standing on the track with about a six foot opening. The children drove the cow through and attempted to cross themselves.

Ruth saw the engine approaching and made all haste to get the children out of danger but just when they were in the middle of the track the backing engine struck one section of the cars and they started to close up the gap. Ruth intent on saving the smaller children gave them a shove and pushed them out danger, but the slight delay to save the children caused her death. She was drawn under the cruel wheels and the life was crushed out of her. Funeral services were held Tuesday and the mangled remains of the little hero were quietly laid away in peaceful Elmwood.

Calamities seem to follow Mrs. Newton, thick and fast. Less than two years ago her husband died, leaving her with five small children of which Ruth was the oldest. Some months later her house burned destroying the contents with what money she had saved up.

Now comes this terrible calamity, leaving her heart broken. It takes a brave spirit to stand up under such ordeals, but the mother love for the smaller children, her duty to them and the warm sympathy of friends will carry her through and the life of noble little Ruth will become a sweet memory from which she would not be divorced.

Late developments touching the connection of Mormon Church dignitaries with the Havemeyer trust, suggest the advisability of Utah having more than one sugar bowl in the silver service she presents to the battle ship bearing her name.



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THE MEXICAN ELECTION

With the approach of the national election in Mexico, the triumphant Madero party faces its first real test of administrative supremacy. After conducting a successful revolution and thereby winning practically every contention for which he and his fellow patriots struggled, Madero has turned over the actual leadership of federal affairs to the President De La Barra and his cabinet, and preparations are being made to hold a presidential election in which Madero will be a candidate for the office from which he deposed Diaz.

One of the principal grievances held by the revolutionists against the Diaz government was that the people were not allowed free rein in expressing themselves at the polls. The elections, both local and national, have been mere farces in Mexico for many years. The franchise has never been extended to the humbler classes and elections were carried just as the dominant party wished, regardless of the preferences of the people. It will be remembered that Madero himself was placed in jail and afterward became an exile because he had dared to oppose Diaz as a candidate for the presidency.

It is announced by Provisional President De La Barra that the new election will be absolutely free from all forms of coercion and corruption. Every candidate will have every opportunity to conduct his canvass as he sees fit so long as the provisions of the law are complied with. This means that the old government party will be permitted to oppose the revolutionists at the polls without fear of violence. Gen. Trevino is the representative of the "Diaz regime"—or what is left of it—and in all probability he will be a candidate for the presidency. Word comes from De La Barra that Trevino will not be restrained in his opposition to Madero, nor will any of the other candidates who wish to get into the race.

If the presidential election is conducted in the way that is indicated by De La Barra's announcement, it will mean that freedom has come at last to the Mexican people. Heretofore they have been called on to uphold one faction or another in the turbulent political war that has waged constantly in Mexico for more than two decades. In the spoils of these various victories the people themselves have not shared. Should the Madero party carry out its promises as they relate to free and honest elections, it will bring complete vindication to the revolutionists.—Kansas City Journal.

Three railway lines have been fined for not watering stock, but it was live stock, not dead.

PLAN OF DEMOCRATS TO EXTERMINATE WOOL GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES

The new wool Tariff proposed by the Democratic Ways and Means Committee in the House reduces the duty on raw wool to an insignificant figure, which will neither afford revenue to the government, nor Protection to the wool grower, nor lower prices to consumer of woolen goods.

Under the present law there is a duty of 11 cents per pound on grease wool imported into this country. On the face of it, this looks like a Protective duty, but when we examine into the facts the actual Protection given to our wool-growers by this Tariff against foreign wool is in some cases less and in many cases just about half what the law specifies. American wools shrink when scoured an average of 61 per cent or, in other words, it takes 2.50 of our grease wool to make one pound of scoured wool. Foreign wools, as now imported, shrink in scouring just about half of what our wools shrink. Therefore, the importer who buys foreign wools pays 11 cents duty on the grease pound, but he gets from this pound about twice as much scoured wool as he gets from a pound of our wool; therefore, our wool-growers have an actual Protection against foreign wools of about 5 to 6 cents per pound, instead of 11 cents, as the law specifies. The wool grower has been blamed with a duty of 11 cents, when in reality he receives only half of it. This light shrink of foreign wools is due to the fact that the present law allows the heavier parts of the fleece to be thrown out and permits washing of class 2 wools, without increasing the duty.

If the House passes its bill placing the duty on fleece wool at 20 per cent, this will give the growers an actual Protection against foreign wools of from 2 to 3 cents per pound, which in reality is no protection at all. Since the Democrats assess the duty on the value of the imported wools, it necessarily follows that only the lower grade of wools will be imported, for the duty on them will be less than on the higher quality of wools. In other words, this Tariff encourages the importation of poor wools.

Wool can be grown in Australia, South America and Africa for considerably less than half of what it costs to produce it in this country. Therefore, without adequate Protection, our growers will soon be driven out of the sheep business, and if this Democratic wool bill should pass, the value of American sheep will shrink \$150,000,000 in less than five years.

We have in the United States, according to government figures, over 57,000,000 sheep that last year

produced 330,000,000 pounds of wool. Under the present Tariff law the sheep of the United States have increased 49 1/2 per cent in number and 248 per cent in value the past fourteen years. In addition to this increase, we slaughtered last year 15,000,000 mutton that had a powerful influence in keeping down the price of other foods.

The tariff on wool has never had any influence on the price of clothing and everyone understands this who has taken the pains to investigate it.

An all-wool suit of clothing which you buy from your dealer for \$40, or from the store for \$25, if of the usual summer weight, contains, if it be all wool, just 7 1/2 pounds of wool as it comes from the sheep. For fine merino wool our growers now receive about 16c a pound, and figuring 8 pounds to the suit it would make the wool that went into a \$40 suit of clothes cost just \$1.28. That is all the wool grower gets out of a suit, in spite of the Tariff. You can figure this out for yourself. The average suit of clothes requires 3 1/2 yards of cloth; the cloth weighs from 10 to 16 ounces per yard. There are very few suits of clothes, regardless of what they may sell for, that the wool grower gets as much as \$2 for furnishing all the wool that goes into them. At present prices it is almost impossible to put \$2 worth of wool into a summer suit. The value of the wool contained in the suit is so small that it is never a factor in regulating the price for which the suit must be sold.

The Tariff on wool saved the American people hundreds of millions of dollars, for it has built up in this nation a sheep industry that furnishes our people annually with 330,000,000 pounds of the best wool in the world. American wool is superior to any imported wool, and clothing made from it will wear from 25 to 60 per cent longer than cloth made from similar grades of foreign wool. The only reason for using foreign wool in our clothes is that it may be purchased cheaper than domestic wool. Australia and South America recognize the superiority of the American wool producing sheep, and in many instances they have purchased from us sheep for the improvement of their foreign flocks. I have been told by manufacturers and wool experts, men who have spent a lifetime in the business, that foreign wools as imported do not compare with ours in wearing quality. Our government recognizes this fact and in letting contracts for woolen clothing, for both Army and Navy, specifies that nothing but American wool shall be used in their manufacture.—S. W. McClure, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED EVERYWHERE

The entries in the Cunningham coal claims, in Alaska, have been declared fraudulent by the supreme court.

The ladies are now making summer hats of turkish toweling. This is a great economy as the hats can be used for dish cloths when discarded.

The Lorimer investigation committee seems to be getting down to the facts about Lorimer's election. Lorimer will have to go or the United States Senate will have to say, any way to get in is all right.

F. D. Coburn has been asked by the newspaper men as to his opinion whether or not Kansas now has a drouth. The answer is awaited with a great deal of anxiety.

A Seattle real estate woman wore old stockings on the street, one of them bursted and spilled her money. Moral: If you must carry your money in your stockings wear good ones.

Attorney General Dawson seems to have bit into a pretty thick plug when he undertook to close Sunday theaters and picture shows in the larger cities. Reform as fast as the masses can digest seems good but it must not be fed in too big gobs.

Eight tons of gold plate adorned the king's table on coronation day. This fact can be regarded with a greater equanimity at a time when the most learned writers of the money trust are pointing out that the cause of high prices is the over-supply of gold for coinage.

KANSAS IDEAS BACK EAST

The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad are not averse to employing Kansas ideas and methods when it comes to boosting their business. The company now is conducting an educative campaign along the line of intensive farming and the news paper accounts of the "Corn Special" that passed through Oajo and Indiana towns in April read very much like they had been clipped from last year's Kansas papers.

WEDDED

Miss Francis Brewster of Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brewster was married at the home of her parents, Tuesday evening, Mr. S. Bartlett of Hutchinson is the lucky groom.

Miss Brewster is one of our earnest, faithful young women, fit for anybody's queen. Mr. Bartlett is a rising young lawyer of Hutchinson and is now Co. attorney of Reno, county. May peace, happiness and prosperity be theirs.

The Root amendment to the Canadian reciprocity bill has been overwhelmingly defeated. This good Democratic measure is going to be passed by a so called Republican senate and signed by a Republican president who is clear off the reservation.

The Weather

Hot, you bet Sunday was the banner hot day for Kansas. Temperatures ranged from 100 to 115 in different parts of the state. It seems Chanute was the proper summer resort for the state, Sunday. We only reached a good round 100. Thus proving again the oft repeated claim that Chanute is the best place in Kansas in which to live. Monday evening we had a gentle shower which cooled the air and made the sleeping good for one night at least.

The shower was refreshing but quit too soon for the greatest good. This has truly been a dry June. Dry June are what we want for corn but this has been a little too good. Corn is materially damaged all ready. Good rains soon would make lots of corn. Will they come? Possibly not. The thing for the farmer now is to sow cowpeas, millet, clover and etc to make plenty of feed for stock. There is no need for any panic over the situation. The only thing to do is to prepare for the worst and hope for the better.

Amos S. Lapham is spending this week attending his class reunion at Ann Arbor, Mich. It is the 45th anniversary of his class.

CITY PARK QUESTION

That this city has neglected its opportunity to get suitable grounds for parks, cheap, is very apparent to all. That we must have parks or quit clamoring to be up-to-date is equally apparent. One or more parks for any live city are an absolute necessity; the more parks the better so they do not become a burden to the people.

Chanute should get busy at once and provide suitable grounds and improve and beautify them as she can. The Grubb place has been mentioned as a suitable location that can be procured. It is a beautiful place now and it can be secured at a reasonable price and it should be secured at once. The old fair grounds is the best site on the east side for another. It is objected by some that it overflows. A considerable portion of it does during the extreme floods we have occasionally. But the part around the grand stand where those beautiful trees are located, never does. What if a portion of the ground does overflow once in four or five years. All the fine parks in the country have the same trouble and most of them catch it much worse than this piece of ground. The Santa Fe ground mentioned at the south side of the city is a poor place. The soil has been scraped off of this ground 'till it is too poor to raise bull nettles.

If the city wants to buy a row of town lots across that ground, facing on Santa Fe so it can construct an automobile road there we have no serious objections but we do not like to see it done under the guise of a park.

The Grubb ground and the fair grounds with the old quarry in the Second Ward would give us a good start towards city parks.

Why not drop all sectional feeling in the matter and do the very best we can to provide coming generations with these much needed rest places?





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